BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

THE TRISH CHURCH BILL-CONTINUED DISCUS SION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 15 .- In the House of Lords to-night, a great number of petitions against the Irish Church bill were presented. Lord Cairnes gave notice of a question to ascertain if the government intended to endorse the oniniens contained in Mr. Bright's last letter. Lord Grey said he felt all the circumstances under which the bill was sett to this House, but he urged the Ear of Harrowby to reconsider his motion for postponement, in view of the consequences which might result should it be carried. If the bill before them passed at all it must be materially amended. The House of Lords now had, but might not hereafter have, the power to amend. The result of the late elections was emphatically in favor of the bill and it would be imprudent for the Lords to appose it. If they were successful for the mement they would soon have it returned, and perhaps in a more objectionable form. Heurged consideration of the amendments in a fair and conciliatory spirit, and exitorted the House to accept the measure with dignity, and not incur the odium of the people by collision with the House of Commons, which represented the deliberate opin-

The Archbishop of Dublin complained of the hard, ungenerous and illiberal manner in which the Church was treated, and denounced the bill. He thought if it was necessary, it might have been less severe.

The Bishop of St. Dairdo said the superior sanctity of property was not to be considered, but the best means to apply in view of the pub-

strations of Protestantiem, and he said he valued its ascendancy, not as .it was political, but as it was moral and beneficial. He sidered the Irish Church an anomaly. It had failed to fulfil its mission and promoted discord. He urged the passage of the bill to a second reading, and afterwards the introduc-

The Duke of Richmond explained that though he felt the injustice of the bill, after great hesitation he had resolved to act in opposition to his party. He was sensible of the inexpediency of popular agitation, and convinced that the constitutional course was to pass the ball, after amending the objectionable clauses, and leave the responsibility of accepting the amendments or withdrawing the bill on the government.

The Bishop of Peterborough opposed the bill, and appealed to the House to act sirmly and impartially, and not humiliate themselves by abjectly abducating their constitutional position, and beseeching the nation to spare them because they were utterly contemptible

Speeches were also made against the bill by Lords Chelmesford and Clancarty, and in favor of by Lords Penzance, De Grey and Monak. The House again adjourned without action.

LONDON, June 15 .- The Times says the peeches of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and the Archbishop of Can erbury leave no doubt as to the result of the bill. While they dislike it and are unable to persuade themselves that it will have a beneficial effect, they advise the House to assent. The practical good sense and patriotism of these speeches contrast strongly with the tone of Mr. Bright's hasty

debate on the Irish Church bill, the issue cannot be doubted."

The Star says: "Since the speech of th Archbishop of Canterbury, everything appears

immediately favorable to the bill." Mr. Bright has written a letter to a meeting

in Birmingham, in which he says : If the House of Lords delay the passage of the Irish Church bill, they will stimulate the discussion of subjects which might slumber for years. The value of the constitution which gives a majority in one House in favor of, and in the other House against, the given policy, may be questioned. Why is it that when the Crown and Commons are in harmony with the nation the Lords are in direct opposition? As long as the House of Lords act in harmony with the country, they may go on for a long time, but when they thwart its course they may meet with unsant accidents.

He hopes the counsel of a few good and wis men in the House may prevail.

The Admiralty Court has ordered the sale of the steamer Alexandria, built for the Confederates, and directed the proceeds to be lodged with the court.

Olifton's seat in Parliament, Charles Seely was elected over Digby Seymour. Murphy, an anti-Irish agitator, has been ar rested in B.rmingham.

In the contest at Nottingham for Sir Bobert

The Times to-day says the restoration of tranquility in Paris was the only event which could reasonably be anticipated where the citisens were indifferent and the military force

immense. It rejoices that the result was obtained without bloodshed. Nothing now hinders the Emperor from

adopting the constitutional course which the

Another battle in the streets might be made cause for an indefinite postponement of public liberties. Paris, on second thought, chose the more moderate among the Liberal candidates for the Legislature, and by her indifference rebuked violence. There can be no excuse now for holding the city too hostile for conciliation.

THE TIMES ON THE ALABAMA. LONDON, June 15 .- The Times this morning says it cannot be denied that the work of building the Alabama was done knowingly by British builders, in a British port. After the event is may be regretted that such proceedings were lawful. It is almost certain they were not unlawful, but it would have been better for the two countries if the government had seized the Alabama. The justifiability of this step is doubtful, but the refusal is an offence which England committed, and which she is ready to submit to any tribunal as soon as the Americans desire.

Paris, June 17 .- The city is tranquil. The manager of "Le Rappel," an anti-dynasty paper, has been sentenced to four months, the editor six months, and three thousand france fine each, and a printer in the establishmen one month and a thousand france, under a charge of inciting a contempt of the govern

There was a collision at St. Etienne between eoal miners and the military. Several were killed, and five soldiers were badly injured."

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT. Manaro, June 17.—The Cortes has es od a Regency under Serrano, by a vote of 198 THE WAR IN CUBA.

Washington, June 17 .- The Cubans have the following advices: The fight at Puerto del Padre was more important than at first supposed. The Spanish defeat was decisive, almost destroying the effectiveness of the Spanish forces in that portion of the island, and opens direct communication with the sea, enabling the Cubans to protect the landing of reinforcements from the United States. The Cubans here are very solicitous to hear from General Jordan's command—the last advices placed him in close proximity with the enemy, and a battle was imminent. Cespedes and Quesada express themselves confident as being masters of the sitnation. Every expedition from the United States had landed safely and joined the insurgents, forming a formidable force. They are successful in every conflict with the Spaniards. It is stated that Federal agents report a general indisposition on the part of the Cuban leaders to entertain the annexation question. The Cubans attribute the inaction if not the hostility of the government to this fact, and are alarmed at the arrest of Cubans at New York. The leading partisans have left the

HAVANA, June 17 .- Six hundred filibusters landed at Punta Arenas unmolested, and have reached the interior and joined Jordan. The Intendant of Havana is dead.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 17 .- Chief Justice Chase has again decided that the Statute of Limitations holds against the Government in its claims against Federal officers, notwithstanding the rebellion prevented legal proceedings. It is understood that Boutwell will appeal these cases to the Supreme Court.

The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, by a vote of five to one, has rejected the application of negro doctors for membership. John M. Moriarty, President of the Pennsylvania Irish Republican Association, has issued an address saying, "the Republican party must sustain the principles of Sumner's speech. The Irish will repudiate any pro-English party." The Irish Convention at Chicago will declare in favor of a protective tariff, universal suffrage and war with England. Creswell has made four hundred postal

changes in the last forty-eight hours. Tressurer Spinner's wife is dead.

Grant returns on Monday. Dr. Brink, the Mexican Consul, sails to-day.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

New York, June 17 .- Several members of the Cuban Junta were to-day arrested by Marshal Barton, and were lodged in the Ludlowstreet fail under a charge of violating the neutrality laws.

The grand jury in the United States Court have indicted Jose Morales Lemus and Messrs. Bassore Mora Fesser, Alvarez and Colonel Ryan for fitting out a military expedition, which left on the first of May for Cubs, in violation of the neutrality laws. They were released on bail of five thousand dollars each to answer, and twenty-five hundred to keep the peace. The bail was given by the Hon. Dwight Townsend, an ex-member of Congress.

The failure of a large dry goods firm is an nonnoed to-day. The name is, as yet, with-

THE BALTIMORE GOLD CASE.

BALTIMORE, Jane 17 .- The jury in the gold case of Abel & Co. vs. the Chesapeake Bank, for three thousand dollars (gold) deposited, ph says: "After the first night's gave the depositors three thousand dollars

AUGUSTA ITEMS.

AUGUSTA, June 1 .- The negro who murdered white man named Lewis in Burke County vesterday was arrested in this city to-day and committed to iail.

There was a heavy rain storm this evening, and it is feared that it will do much injury to the corn.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Sumter.

The Watchman siys: "We heard one of our leading merchants say, a day or two ago, that there was at present, and had been the present year, but little if any actual demand for core among our farmers and planters. Last year the cry for this great life-sustaining article came up from every quarter, in many inyear the cry for this great life-sustaining arti-ele came up from every quarter, in many in-stances under circumstances of distress, and before June probably 50,000 bushels or more had been sold or furnished at Sumter." h dgefield.

The Advertiser says: "For three weeks past we have had bright, clear, sunshiny weather, such weather as has given new life to the cotton and new hopes to the planter. But on yesterday and last night, just as the dryness was beginning to amount to a drought, there fell grateful and abundant rain. This morning, Tuesday, 15th, it is again bright, warm and clear. The reports of the growing cotton are far more encouraging now than a few weeks back, and corn every where is said to be promising. The rain of last night has brought the vegetable gardens all square to the front, and the wheat and cet crops are spoken of generally as good."

Newberry, At a meeting of the Newberry Agricultural Society, on the 7th instant, a number of new names were added to the roll. On motion of Colonel Robert Moorman, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved. That it is the sense of this meeting, that in the term of the property of the property of the resolution was unanimously adopted." order to insure success, harmony and pros-perity to the planters and laborers of New-berry, that it should be held as a sacred rule perity to the planters and laborers of Newberry, that it should be held as a sacred rule that no person shall, knowingly, employ a laborer who is under contract, either verbal or written, with another employee; and, that contracts with laborers should be strictly and promptly observed by all people." It was ordered that a special meeting of the society be held for the purpose of hearing the reports of delegates to the State Agricultural Convention, to which the community generally is respectfully invited. On motion, the president was requested to appoint a citizen in each township to advocate the interests of the society. The society then adjourned, to meet the 2d Wednesday in August.

AN AMBIAL RIDE ON A BIOYCLE.—At the Mechanic's Pavilion, yesterday, Paul Martinette accomplished one of the most perilous tests ever attempted at a public exhibition in this city; by riding a velocipede backward and forward on a single wire the whole length of that mammoth building. The wire was stretched from the front entrance of the pavilion to the old from the front entrance of the pavilion to the old picture gallery at the back, a distance of two hundred feet. In the ceutre of the fountain was placed an upright post to hold up the sag of the wire, so that the velocipede had to pass over a rather steep inclination to get over this post. Martinette, on the first velocipede ever used in the pavilion ran the machine at a smart pace to the top of the post and remained there several sec. n. s, when he started down the incline on the other side, and balanced the velocipede at the lowest level on the wire, and then came the whole distance back to the starting place, without turning himself or the starting place, without turning himself or the machine. When it is taken into consideration that the wire, less than half an inch thick, was suspended twent feet from the floor, and a tumble would have probably been fatal, some idea of the peril of the feat may be formed. It was performed with as much ease as if the velocipede had been on the floor.

[San Francisco Chronicie, May 16.]

SCIENCE AMONG THE CELESTIALS. THE HUB-BUB OF THE UNIVERSE.

Chimese Doctors and Systems of Medical

A writer in the June number of the Overland Monthly describes the medical systems of the Chinese in California as follows:

Judging from the number of their apothe-cary stores, one would suppose that the Chi-nese were large consumers of medicine. Nor are apearances in this particular deceptive. There are in San Francisco a dozen or more establishments where Chinese medicines are prepared and sold, and the business is said to be very profitable. These establishments em-ploy each, on an average, about four men in cutting, mixing and putting up prescriptions, and in decocting and drying their thousand and more remedies, gathered from every im-aginable source. Every town in the country where there are Chinese has its medicine store, and scarcely an invoice of goods can go to the

and scarcely an invoice of goods can go to the trader in the most distant mining settlements, or to the sutlers who follow up the camps of the railroad laborers, but medicines will occupy a prominent place in it.

One would infer, therefore, that there must be an extensive field for physicians who understand the nature and application of these supposed remedies; and this is found to be the case. The Chinese, wherever they go, are followed up pretty closely by men professing to be skilled in the healing art. There is, however, a great diversity in the abilities and qualifications of these physicians. Some without any medical education or training whatever, but because nothing better offers, buy, beg, or borrow a set of medical books, put out a sign, and begin writing prescriptions for all who apply to them; while others have grown gray in the practice of their favorite art, having done scarce anything all their days but to study the diagnosis of diseases, the nature of medicinal herbs, minerals and animal substances, together with the theories respecting the effects of every variety of extraneous influence on diseases, as well as the influence of the imps and other spirits.

* * Not only have Chinamen the audactity to cast adrift from one doctor and go in search of another, but (without seeming to know of any possible impropriety in the act)

physicians at the same time.

Within certain limits such a course is entirely admissable, and in some croumstances necessary; for the practice of the healing art in China is divided up into a great variety of specialties, and it may happen that a patient may be afflicted with a complication of discress come external some internal so that ne external, some internal, so that cases, some external, some internal, so that two or three or more physicians may need to be applied to before all of the patient's ail-ments have been prescribed for; in which case the greatly afflicted individual may be sub-jected to the necessity of making himself the receptacle of the stuff administered by several doctors at the same time.

octors at the same time.

This, however, according to Chinese notions of the internal structure of the body, is a less hazardous experiment than we Western people, who allow curselves to read, and to believe, the modern works on physiology and

anatomy, would suppose.

There is now before us the medical portion of the library of a Chruese scholar, who, while he lays no claim to the rank of a physician, is nevertheless frequently applied to for advice. This library consists of only six complete works, out of a list of two hundred and seventy-six medical works. In one of these we find a catalogue of one thousand and twelve medicines, of which there are from metals and stone one hundred and thirty-eight kinds. Grasses and vegetables (including roots, stalks. stone one hundred and thirty-eight kinds. Grasses and vegetables (including roots, stalk; leaves, flowers and seeds) three hundred and thirteen kinds. Trees, (whether the medicine be found in the root, trunk, bark, leaf, flower, fruit or seed) one hundred and seventy-seven. From the human body, twenty kinds. From animals, ninety-one kinds. From fowls and birds, thirty-tour kinds. From bugs, worms, snakes, shell-flash, turtles, flies, &c, ninety-nine kinds. Fruits, forty kinds. Of the "five grains," thirty-eight kinds. Of the "five grains," thirty-eight kinds. Of the cabbage, turnip and malon tamilies, sixty-two kinds. In another work which lies before us there is a list of only four hundred and seventy-eight medicines, of the same classes as above specified, but each class much abridged. Even the first, however, is not a complete catalogue as first, however, is not a complete catalogue as we have been told. The Chinese druggists in San Francisco claim to have upon their shelves from six hundred to a thousand va-

We cite a portion of the list of medicine we cite a portion of the list of medicines taken from the human body. "Hair—cut fine and used in plasters. Curly hair. Woman's milk. Dandruff. Teeth filings. Ears. Exu-vis. Panings of finger and toe nails of preg-rent women which pails pressure residenced. nant women, which nail-parings are reduced to ashes by burning. Bone of the forehead, reduced to ashes. Beard of the upper lip. Blood. The placents. The gall; and other things which cannot be written in the Over-

The sacredness with which human remains The sacredness with which number remains are isually kept may start a question in the miads of some as to the manner of procuring certain of the above-named articles. The doubt, however, will be removed when the reader understands that the bodies of felous who are executed, except where friends appear to claim and bury them, are not thus religious-ly regarded and carefully interred; while the bodies of very young children are often simply

to claim and only them, are not thus the local by regarded and carefully interred; while the bodies of very young children are often simply sewed up in matting and tossed into a tree, or exposed on the surface of the earth among the tombs for dogs and vultures to prey upon.

The list of medicines from the animals begins as follows: Dragon's bones. White dragon's bones, his teeth and horns. Mush of the musk deer. Ox bezoar. Bear's gall. Ivory, Deer's giue. Glue made from a black mule's nide. Sheep's milk. Cow's milk, cream and curd. Hoof of a white horse, his thigh; also the same of a bay lorse. Bull's manure. Ram's horns. Marrow of sheep's bones. Sheep's gall, lungs, heart, kidneys, teeth, flesh, horns. Chamois' horns. Deer's horns (the tip of the horn is regarded as especially valuable for restoring the blood.) Bninoceros' horn. Tiger's bones, claws and eyes. Dog's gall, heart, but the teeth a kill, blood and so on, through bones, claws and eyes. Dog's gall, heart, brains, teeth, skull, blood, and so on, through brains, teeth, skull, blood, and so on, through a long list, up to minety-four varieties, embracing, perhaps, everything the reader will be apt to imagine, as well as many things that he would not think of as possible to be brought into service in the healing art, and certainly several things which we will not copy here.

All these are in their catalogue of doctor's stuff, but many of the articles in the list are rarely used, and some are designed only for external application.

external application.

The bulk of the medicines used by the phy-

The bulk of the medicines used by the physicians and sold by the druggists consists of vegetable substances of every variety. The prescriptions which we have examined call largely for this class, viz: Fer roots and herbs, leaves, flowers, bark, fruits, &c.

* * * But physicians are proverbially a long-suffering and benevolent class of men; indeed, it is impossible for one to be a good and acceptable physician and not exercise these qualities; therefore we know of no class of men who will be more ready to take into consideration the question as to what may be done even here in California towards helping some of these bright Chinese youths to acquire a genuine and finished medical education, such as may fit them not only for practitioners, but prepare them also for translating medical works into their own language, and for establishing lectureships in their own country. The Medical Missionaries in China have been laboring with this object in view, and if their brethren Medical Missionaries in Coint have been aboring with this object in view, and if their brethren
in California, who have so promising a fleid
for the development of their benevolent
nature in this direction, will work in concert
with those on the other side of the water, they
will only be doing what we have learned to expect from this so honorable and indispensable
have the learned profession. It will be branch of the learned profession. It will be branch of the learned profession. It will be seen that the way is preparing for such plans as we have suggested, and for revolutivizing altogether the system of the Chinese medical practice, when we add that very many Chinamen in this country have a ready learned the superiority of our system over that of their own middle kingdom and when sick they wish recently the mercently doctors; and more would none but American doctors; and more would follow their example but for their timidity and a lace of the means of an introduction to cur respectable physicians, and but for the dread of larger bills than they might be able to pay.

The Washington Star of Saturday says:
"The Seute ary of War has directed that the
warrant of Henry Williams, Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Andersonville, Georgia, be revoked on account of improper conduct." The cause of this removal is not stated, but we think it likely that his allowing the people of the neighboring towns to deck the graves of the Coufederates within the inclusure of the National Cemetery had something to do with it."

-Tostee took home seven thousand dollars as the proceeds of her recent visit to this country.

THE JUBILEE AT BOSTON

The Opening Day-Great Success-12 000 Musicians in Accord-in Audience of 25,000-The "Anvil Chorus" .- The Hymn "America" Rendered by the Entire Chorus, Accompanied by the Organs, the Great Drum, the Artillery

and the Ringing of Bells. The thunderous melody of the great Boston Peace Jubile: is begun at last. The first of the series of monster concerts, which are to render this week memorable in the annals of the Hub, took place on Tuesday last, A Boston dispatch of Tuesday night, to the Washington Chronicle, savs:

All accounts concur in pronouncing the first day of the Jubilee the most original and effecday of the Jubilee the most original and effec-tive event of the kind in America. At least 30 000 people were present. Twelve thousand of them were musicians and sincers, and yet there was room for at least 15,000 more. Ole there was room for at least 15,000 more. One Bull led the instrumental part of the Jubilee. There were three conductors, headed by Patrick S. Gilmore, an adopted citizen of Irish birth, and the order of the great army of musicians was not less admirable than that of the immense audience. Representatives from many of the musical societies of the different States that the control There were \$175 soprang singers. of the musical societies of the different States were present. There were \$175 soprano singers, 2516 altos, 1959 tenors, 2606 bassos; total, 10,266. There were 689 violins, flutes, trumpets, horns, drums, &c. Over 1100 persons took part in the

military band.

The wonder of the exhibition was the Jubilee The wonder of the exhibition was the Jubilee organ, claimed to be the smallest and most powerful in the world. It was built by E. & G. Hook. The harmony filled the vast space with its wondrous volume. It is only ten feethigh, and the total number of pipes is 1011, comprised in thirtsen speaking stops. It is so will that all the pipes are exposed to view. It is a marvel of ingenuity and effect. It is impossible to describe the effect of the performances. The "Star-spangled Banner" was given by the immense corps, and the cannon outside the building sounded in exact unison with the chorus. The guns were fixed off from the inside of the building by Gilmore, using electric wires. The effect was truly wonderful, and wires. The effect was truly wonderful, and thousands meited into tesrs. The Anvil Chorus was equally successful and novel.

The following telegram gives an account more in detail of the day's doings:

The inauguration of the National Peace Ju-biles took place this afternoon. Rev. E. E. Hale invoked the Divine blessing, and Mayor Hale invoked the Divine blessing, and Mayor Shirtleff delivered an eloquent and patriotic address of welcome. Hoo. A. H. Rice followed as the orator of the day. In the course of his speech, which was of considerable length, he

"It is ordained, in the affairs of men, that "It is ordained, in the affairs of men, that the highest triumph of victory is the most per-fect peace. The loudest din of battle is hushed in the melody of song. In entire agreement with this thought, convened this vast assem-bly—larger than was ever before gathered in a single audience room upon this continent— gathered from East West North and South single audience room upon inis continent—gathered from East, West, North and South, to blend the power of numbers and the harmony of song together, and, with multiplied voice, and instrument of every name, to unite in sending up to Heaven and forth to men a pain of great joy over the restoration of domestic peace, and the renewal of prosperity to our

of great joy over the reschand of an account peace, and the renewal of prosperity to our common country."

Admiral Farsgut, Commodore Bogers, and other veteran naval officers were escorted to the Coliseum, and the Union Navy Association and many other distinguished people, including Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Parepa Rosa, and O'e Bull, were cordially greeted by the performers and spectators.

The chorus and instrumental performers numbered from 10 000 to 12,000, and the sudience probably 25,000, notwithstanding the threatening weather. Fully half the people inside the Coliseum were ladies:

The first piece on the programme, the choral, "A Strong Castle is our Lord," was sung by the full chorus, with orchestral and organ accomplaniment, under the direction of Mr. Glimore. The chorus comprised 10 000 voices, and the orchestra 1100 instruments. The vocalization of the chorus was as distinct, and the enunciation as clear as that of a church and the enunciation as clear as that of a church choir.

At the close the audience testified its appre-

At the close the andience testing in spire-ciation by long continued applause. The over-ture to "Tannhauser" was then performed by a select orchestra of six hundred musicians under the direction of Julius Eichberg. It was carefully and thoroughly performed, and was conceded to be a success, eliciting rounds of

applause.

"Glory be to God on High," from Mozart's
"Twelfth Mass," was rendered by the full chorus, with orchestral and organ accompaniment, under the direction of Carl Zerrahu.
Gounod's "Ave Maria" was then sung by PareRese.

The violin obligate was the ready of two hundred violins, led by Ole Bull, under the direction of Mr. Gilmore. Parepa's sole was heard in all parts of the building.

The next selection was "The Star-spangled Banner," which introduced the whole chorus, the organ and the entire force of musicians.

Banner," which introduced the whole cates, the organ, and the entire force of musicians, together with the chiming of church-bells and the firing of artillery. This was one of the greatest features of the day, and was a grand The audience, after joining in the chorus to

the last verse, rose en masse in a state of pa-triotic excitement, and it was repeated with renewed energy and harmony, closing with an-

renewed energy and harmony, closing with another outburst of eithusiasm.

After the intermission, the "Hymn to Peace," written by Dr. Holmes to the music of Keller's "American Hymn," was sung by the whole chorus, and was enthusiastically encored.

The overture of "William Teli" followed, and Parepa Rosa then sang the "Inflammatus," from "Stabat Mater." the responses being given by the chorus, with accompaniment of organ and full orchestra.

The "Coronation March" was well received.

The "Anyil Chorus" was given by the entire

The "Anvil Chorus" was given by the entire force, with 100 anvils. The accompaniment created intense enthusiasm, the audience demanding a repetition, which was given.

The national air, "My Country 'its of Thee,"

The national air, "hav country us of thee," was the last piece, and was sung by the ful chorus, with all the accompaniments, including the organ, entire orchestra, big drum, chimes, artillery. It was the crowning success of the

The audience stood on their seats and shout

The audience stood on their seate and shouted and made extraordinary demonstrations. The last verse was repeated, and the entire audience joined in. With this ended the proceedings of the first day.

The indications are that the Coliseum will be crowded all the week. The joint committee of the Legislature will receive President Grant to-morrow morning at the St. James Hotel, and, under escort of a company of cavalry, will accompany him to the State House, where he will be officially received by the Governor and the legislative bodies. He will review the the State militia, and in the afternoon become the guest of the city. He will also visit the the guest of the city. He will also visit the Coliseum in the afternoon.

PISTOLS AND COFFEE.

Duel Between a Spanish Newspaper Editor of New York and a Cuban-Origin of the Affair-The Meeting-The Cuban shot Through Both Legs at the First Fire.

Our telegrams have already informed our readers of a duel fought on Friday last at Lun-New York Sun says of the affair :

Cuban, in which the latter was wounded. The New York Sun says of the affair:

The weekly journal published in this city in the interests of Spanish tyranny, entitled El Cronista, owes whatever success it has octained in the way of circulation to the Cuban war for liberty, which calls forth the earnest sympathies of our population, and their consequent interest in everything which may bear upon it on either side. Taking advantage of that circumstance, the editor. Mr. Ferrer de upon it on either side. Taking advantage of that circumstance, the editor. Mr. Ferrer de Canton has been in the practice of filling his journal with exaggerated reports and denunciations of the Cuban cause and its followers. These misrepresentations have led to bitter enmity, and nume rous challenges to fight have been received by the editor of El Cronista from Cubans to whom his views have given offence; but no one was able to draw him out, as he baps to whom his views have given offence; but no one was able to draw him out, as he "did not wish to fight the whole island." At length a series of saturial papers becan to ap-pear semi-occasionally, under the title of "El Ferreto de Contiya." a play upon Ferrer's name, which handled the latter's character

without gloves. This exasperated the Spaniard to such an extent that he published an edito-rial article denouncing the unknown author as a coward, and daring him to reveal his name. a coward, and daring him to reveal his name. On the following day a Senor Porta, a Venezuelan by birth, but long a resident of Havana, publicly proclaimed himself the writer of the offensive articles and assumed the entire responsibility of their contents. Simultaneously with this announcement a 'friend" of Senor Porta called upon the editor of El Cronista and offered him the alternative of retracting all the slanderons articles which had appeared in his paper on the Cubans and their cause, or of fighting a duel "to the death," according to the statutes of the code. The first horn of the dilenma being out of the question, an agreement was immediately made to fight in Canada, just outside the boundaries of the United

ads, just outside the boundaries of the United States.

Pistols were the wespons chosen, and the spot selected was within a short distance of the famous battle-field of Lundy's Lane. Ac cordingly, on Friday last, the party consisting of the two principals and their respective seconds—Gutierez de la Vega, late Civil Governor of Havana, for Ferrer, and Don Perico ernor of Havana. for Ferrer, and Don Perico Almentero, of Havana, and Colonel Bivas, of New Granada, for Porto-took the train for their destination. No unnecessary time was lost after their arrival in selecting the ground and arranging preliminaries, and at 5 o'cluck on Sunday morning they went to a retired grass-grown spot, partially hidden by trees, and then and there, and with no spectators save their seconds, and the astonished birds, the pistols were examined and carefully loaded, the cruel surgical instruments with their suggestive accompaniment of lint and wrappers made ready for instant use, and the brief space which should separate them from death calmly and mathematically measured off.

The choice of position was awarded to Ferrer, and each man walked to his appointed

rer, and each man walked to his appointed place, with the weapon of death firmly clench-el in his hand, and a flerce determination glo ving on his countenance. Each stood side-ways on his chosen spot, clinched his left band resting on his hips behind. Three shots were resting on his hips behind. Three shots were exchanger, and a fourth was demanded. The seconds stepped to one side, the surgeons s ood in anxious expectation, and for a moment there was sil One—The men half turned, and raising their

shining weapons, run their eyes along the bar-

Two—An eager nervousness dashed through their limbs and made them rigid as death. Three—A simultaneous double flash, whiff of smoke and sharp report, and Senor Porto half turned, staggered and fell shot through

half turned, staggered and the both legs.
Instantly the participants gathered around the wounded man, the surgeon; examined and dressed his hurts, and after they had declared that he would not be able to continue the con test, he was hurried into one of two carriages in waiting, while Ferrer's party got into the other, and both were out of sight in a minute. Senor Porto was taken to the International Hotel, at Niagara Falls, where he lies in a crit-ical condution, and Ferrer and party returned to New York, carrying a doubt of Porto's life or

A few hours after the duel the entire party were arrested by the Canadian authorities, but through the aid of Mr. Fulton, of the Interna-tional Hotel, they were released.

Married.

BENTSCHNER—JACOBI.—On the 9th of June, 1809, by the Rev. J. H. (HUMACEIBO, Mr. DAVID BENISCHNER to Miss HANNE JACOBI.

Øbituary.

BLAMYER.—Departed this life, at her residence, in this city, on the 12th of June, FRANCE: BLA-MYER, born in Surrey, England, wife of WILLIAM BLAMYER, and daughter of JOHN POGSON, Esq., of Surrey, England.

Through a long illness of intense suffering, she only lent, with unfaltering adoration, on the mercy of her God and the merits of her Saviour.

Juneral Motices.

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late JAMES MURDOCH, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral Services, at the Unitarism Church, THIS AFTERNOON, at ha'f-past Five o'clock,

without further invitation. and Members of the Hibernian Society, are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of their late brother member, JAMES MURDOCH, Esq., from their Hall, THIS AFFERNOON, 18th instart, at Five

and Acquaintances of Mr. PATRICK GRAHAM, and of Mr. and Mrs. PATRICE LANIGAN, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the former, from his late residence, No 13 John street, THE AFFERNOON, at Three o'clock.

13 The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. BOBERT BENNETT (colored.) and of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM PARKER (colored,) and of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM BLACK (colored,) are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the former, at his late residence, No. 164 Coming-street, at Three o'clock THIS APPERNOON, Without further invitation.

Special Motices.

FRIENDLY MOBALIST SOCIETY .-At the Thirty-first Anniversary Meeting of the Friendly Moralist Society, held at the residence of P. S. WILKINSON, the following officers were electel to serve the ensuing year:

R. D HART, Vice-President. P. S. WILKINSON, Secretary.

R. R. GORDON, Treasurer. WM. BLACK, E. W. BROWN, Stewards.

Standing Com nitee .- John R. Edwards, R. L. Suttop. H. W. Edwards. Committee on Charity .- Richard Lucas, T. L. Cas-

1 THE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPEST .- THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 143 EAST BAY, having replenished its Stock with a new and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at

PRINTING of every description. Call and examine the scale of prices before giving your orders elsewhere.

the shortest notice and in the best manner, JOB

EXECUTOR'S FINAL NOTICE .-- NO-TICE is hereby given that on the SECOND DAY OF JULY ensuing, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the undersigned will apply to the Judge of Probate of Charleston County for a final discharge as Executors of Will of the late EBENEZER H. RODGERS.

FRANCIS S. RODGERS, GEORGE A. RODGERS, E. H. RODGERS, wfm1mo BG GENERAL DEBILITY IS NATURE'S

APPEAL FOR HELP .- Thousands of persons, with-

out any spec fic ailment, are the victoms of languer and lassitude. The unthinking are apt to confound this species of inertion with lazinees, whereas it usually arises from a went of organic energy, for which the subjects of it are no more responsible than the near-sighted are for their defective vision dy's Lane, Canada, between a Spaniard and a Such persons, although they may be free from pain are as truly invalids, and as much in need of medical aid, as if they were tormented with the pangs o acute disease. They require a tonic and alterative that will rouse and regulate their torpic organizations. In cases of this kind, HOSTETTER'S STO-MACH BITTERs produce an immediate and most favorable effect. The debilitated and desponding valetudinatian, who teels as if he were but hal alive; who shuns company and has no relish eithe brief course of this most potent vegetable invigorant, into quite a different being. The change effected by the BITIERS, in his bodily and mental condition, is a surprise to himself and his friends. He mopes no longer; the active principle of life which seemed to have died out of him, is reawakened, and he feels like a new man. Remembering that debility is not only an affliction itself, but an invitation to disease, no time should be lost in recruiting the broken-down system with this choicest and most potent of all tonics and nervines.

June 12 D46

Special Motices.

NOTICE .- CONSIGNEES PER BRIT-ISH Brig "CLIFTON," from Liverpool, are hereby not fied that the vessel has been entered under the "Five Days" Act, and all goods not Permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent to Customhouse ROBERT MURE & CO.,

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.-A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the sub iects : How to Live and What to Live for ; Youth Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally review ed ; the Cause of Indigestion ; Flatul-nce and Nerous Diseases accounted for ; 3. arriage Philosophi cally Considered, &c. These Lectures will be for warded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing HECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATO-

MY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.
mwf lyr MARENGO .- FEVER AND AGUE CURE, TONIC, FRYER PREVENTIVE .- This val uable medicine, entirely vagetable in its preparation, is offered to the public and warranted to cure any case of CHILLS AND FEVER of however long standing, completely eradicating its effect from the system, purifying the blood, strengthening the digestive organs, inducing an appetite, and keeping he system in perfect health.

Those suffering from debility arrising for anse will find it the purest and best TONIC to be had anywhere. To persons residing in unhealthy sections, or who are predisposed to fevers of any kind, it will be found invaluable as a preventive. It is quite pleasant to the taste, and can be given to children of all ages without injury. Numerous le ters have been received testifying to its efficacy and value as a FEVER AND AGUE CUBE AND TONIC. it is fully guaranteed to give complete and univeral satisfaction.

For sale at retail by all Druggists.
At who esale by DOWIE & MOISE, corner Mee ing and Hasel streets; GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Hayne-street, and G. J. LUHN, General Agent of Proprietor, southeast corner King and John streets, Charleston, S. C. Dac 3mos June 8

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN.-ON THE Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Mannood, with the humans view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD AS-SOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa. BATCHELOR'S HAIR BYE.-THIS

splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; rem edies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and eaves the bair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. - Bondstreet, New York. 1yr

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eneral Produce solicited.
Prompt returns gua-alteed.
EDWARD DALY,
Late of Charleston, S. C.
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AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. Will attend to Benting and U Heoting of Rents and purchase and sale of Stooss, Bonds, Gold,

To the Purchase of Goods and Supplies for parties in the country upon reasonable terms.

GEORGE L. HOLMES.......ALEXANDER MACREYE.

January 1

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JAMES ENGY.....JOHN GILL K NOX&GILL, Cotton Factors

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PUBLISHED AT SUMTER, S. C., IN ONE OF THE BEST PAPERS IN THE UPCOUNTRY; has a large circulation, and affords superior advantages as an advertising medium. Terms
low. Addres DARR & ONTEEN,
February 22 Proprietors.

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JAPANNED, STAMPED WARE, &c., No. 18 Hayne-street, Charleston, S. C ST OIL, PAINT, FRUIT CANS AND BOXES

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF

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EARLY VEGEGABLES, FRU7TS. POTATOER, &c.

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Shipping.

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR THE FINE FAST SAILING AND COM-FORTABLY appointed Yacht ELRANGE will resume her trips to historic points in the harbor, and will leave Government. Wharfdaily at Ten A. M. THOMAS VOING.

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY, PASSAGE \$20,

THE STRAMSEIP SARAGOSSA Captain RYDER, will leave Vander horst's Wharf on Wennesday, June 23d, 1869. at — O'clock.
June 17

RAVENEL & CO., Agents,

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTOR STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK. CABIN PASSAGE \$20.

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHERE.

BYEAMSHIP JAMES ADGRE, T. J.

LOCKWOOD Commander, will saw
from Adger's bouth Wharf on SAT
UEDAY, June 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

An extra charge of 35 made for Tickets purchased on board after sailing.

AP No Bills of Lading signed after the steamer-

leaves.

AT Through Bills Lading given for Cotton to
Boston and Providence, B. I.

AT Marine Insurance by this line % per cent.

AT The Steamers of this line are first class in
every respect, and their Tables are supplied with at
the delicacies of the New York and Charleston man-For Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES ADGES & CO... Agents,
Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up-stairs.)
June 14

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPYS CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN
OHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!
STRAMFBS OF THE ABOVE.
line leave Pier No. 42, North Bivery,
foot of Canal-street, New York, at
12 o'clock noon, of the 1st, 11th and
21st of every month (except when these dates fall
on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).
Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama withsteamers for South Pacific and Central American
ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
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Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves San Francis Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves San Francisco for China and Japan July 3, 1869.

No California steamers touch as Havana, but ge direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds bagage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the whall foot of Canal-street, North Biver, New York.

March 12 197 F. B. BABY, Agent.

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C. THE STEAMER RMILLS, CAPTAIN
P. C. LEWIS, will leave South Cominstant, at 5 o'clock.

Returning will leave Georgetown on Tuzsday As-Truncon, 22d instant, at 5 o'clock.

Freight will be received To-Mornow (Saturday.) Freight prepaid.
Freight received after sunset.

No Freight received after sunsot.

Apply to

SHACKELFORD & KELLY, Agents,

N. B.—On and after TUEEDAY, 29th instant,

N. B.—On and after TUEEDAY, 29th instant,

Breamer EMILIE will leave Charleston on TUEEDAY

MORNING, at 5 o'clock.

1 June 18

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA, FOR PALATHA. FLORIDA.
VIA SAVANNAH, PERNANDINA AND JACKSON
VILLE.
THE ELEGANT AND VIRST-CLA S
STEAMER CITY POINT, CaptaGEO. E. MCMILLAN, will sall from Charleston even
TUESDAY EVENING, at Nine o'clock, for the above
points.

points.

Connecting with the Central Bailroad at Savannab
for Mobile and New Orieans, and with the Florids
Bailroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at whist
point steamers connect with New Orieans, Mobile,
Pensacola, Key West and Havana.

Through Bills Lading signed to New Orieans an &

don't not removed at sunset will be stored at risk and expense of owners.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,

May 27 South Atlantic Whart.

Brugs, Chemicals, Ctc.

ISON'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

Warranted to Remove all Desire for Tobacco.

It is Purely Vegetable and contains nothing Injurious.

The following is one of thousands of testimenials

that are daily received by the Manufacturer: MAYESVILLE, S. C., December 28, 1868. I certify that I have been using Rison's "Tobacco Antidote" for two weeks, and find that the preparation will certainly overcome the desire for chewing tobacco. I therefore cheerfully recommend all who earnestly desire to abandon this filthy and healthdesiroying practice, to use the "Antidote," and they will find it a comparatively easy matter to overcome

J. A. MAYES, M. D.

to the Trade. For sale by Dr. H. BAER, WHOLESALE AGENT FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

Price 50 cents per Box. The usual discount

FRESH DRUGS. JUST RECEIVED,

the habit.

May 8

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PREPARATIONS: IODIZED SYRUP OF HORSE RADISH VEGETABLE CAPSULES OF MATICO SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME GUARANA POWDERS. . All fresh from Paris, and for sale by Dr. H. BAER.

POR THE HAIR. JUST RECEIVED, PHALON'S CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR AYER'S HAIR VIGOR MONIGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER

No. 131 MEETING-STREET.

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HAIR TONIC

BURNET'S COCCAINE HALL'S SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR CHALFANT'S COCOA CREAM LYON'S KATHAIRON BARRYS PRICOPHEROUS

SAVAGE'S URSINA BATCHELOR'S HATE DYE HAWLEY'S HAIR DYE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN HAMBLETON'S HAIR STAIN

POMADES, PHILOCOMES HAIR OILS, BANDOLINE, &c., &c. Dr. H. BAER, For sale by

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FLEMING'S WORM CONFECTIONS, The Best in Use. They are made of "Sautonine," and contain no injurious drug. For sale wholesale and retail, by DR. H. BARB, No. 131 Meeting-street

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